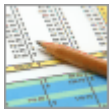


Summary

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Includes: Estimated resident population, Australian Historical Population Statistics



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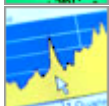
Work and Income

Includes: Labour Force Survey sample size, Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide, Statistical significance of movements and other comparisons, Civilian labour force by Region, Employed persons by Industry, Employed persons by Occupation, Part-time workers, Duration of unemployment, Small area unemployment rate estimates, Average weekly earnings, Wage and Salary Earners 2003-04 to 2006-07



State Final Demand

Includes: Introduction of new standards and classifications, State final demand



Price Indexes

Includes: Consumer Price Index, House price indexes



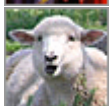
Construction

Includes: Building approvals, Engineering construction activity



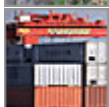
Tourism

Includes: Tourist accommodation



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Includes: Confidentiality of merchandise trade statistics, Balance of merchandise trade, Trade by Commodity, Major trading partners



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Includes: Air quality, Water resources

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NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (QUARTER)

June 2010

Release Date

20 August 2010

NOTE

State and Regional Indicators, Victoria provides a summary of statistical information for Victoria at the state and/or regional level. Statistical highlights are included in each chapter, along with commentary, graphs and maps on selected indicators.

The statistics presented in this issue are the latest available as at 6 May 2010, with one exception. The table containing quarterly agricultural production data is presented on a common reference period for all data items. Live sheep exports data for March quarter 2010 were available at this date, but they have not been included as the remaining data in the table were not yet available for that period.

Please address feedback to:

Post: Manager, Victorian Statistical Analytical Services Section
Statistical Capability Development Branch
Australian Bureau of Statistics
PO Box 2796Y
Melbourne Vic 3001
Email: <victoria.statistics@abs.gov.au>
Fax: (03) 9615 7002

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

State and Regional Indicators, Victoria is released on a quarterly basis with chapters updated when new data are available. Chapters and tables are only included when new data are available, so the number of chapters and tables may vary between issues.

A new chapter in this issue is Health. Additional content to spotlight some recent ABS annual releases has also been added to the Work and Income chapter.

The table 'Condition of VicRoads Network, By Local Government Area - 2007-08' was expected to be published in this issue of the publication, however the data are not yet available.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Explanatory notes in the form found in other ABS publications are not included in **State and Regional Indicators, Victoria**. For detailed information on the statistics, users are directed to the Explanatory notes contained in related ABS publications.

Users are advised that small area estimates presented in this publication should be used with care.

Due to rounding, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals in individual tables, and between totals in related tables.

REVIEW OF DISSEMINATION STRATEGY

A review of the ABS Victorian Office dissemination strategy for Victorian state and regional statistics, including both **State and Regional Indicators, Victoria** and the newsletter Statistics Victoria (cat. no. 1100.2) has recently been completed. Recommendations are currently being considered, and publications will continue as usual in the meantime.

Thank-you to all those who provided feedback and participated in the process.

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Chris George on Melbourne (03) 9615 7224.

List of Historical Feature Articles

For issues prior to September 2007, feature articles are only available as part of the original PDF publication and the links below will open the applicable PDF publication.

For issues since September 2007, feature articles are available in HTML format. Up until the March 2009 issue, the articles can also be accessed as part of the original PDF publication.

Issue	Title
Dec 2009	Living Arrangements of Victorians, 2006 — A Study of Diversity and Change Across the Life Courses
Jun 2009	Surplus Bedrooms in Melbourne Homes
Mar 2009	Measuring Victoria's Population
Sep 2008	Victorian Household Preparedness for Emergencies
Jun 2008	Adult Literacy and Life Skills
Mar 2008	Workplace Growth in Victoria 2000-2007
Dec 2007	Child Care Usage in Victoria
Sep 2007	2006 Census: Regional Victoria in Profile
Jun 2007	Water — Sources and Usages
Jun 2007	Personal Safety Survey
Mar 2007	Workplace Growth 2003–2005
Dec 2006	Waste and Recycling
Sep 2006	Trends in Fertility
Jun 2006	Indigenous Vital Statistics
Mar 2006	Victorian Community Indicators
Dec 2005	Profile of Seniors in Victorians
Sep 2005	The Victorian Population 1836–2005
Jun 2005	Criminal Court Outcomes 2003–2004
Sep 2004	Summary of Findings from the 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey
Jun 2004	Building Activity and Interest Rates
Mar 2004	Children aged 0-8 years in Victoria

Sep 2003	Estimating Workplace Growth from Workcover data
Jun 2003	Housing Trends in Melbourne 1999–2002
Sep 2002	Population Change in Victoria, 1991–2001
Jun 2002	2001 Census Geography Issues
Mar 2002	Part-time Employment in Victoria

About this Release

State and Regional Indicators, Victoria (SRIV) is a quarterly publication that contains recently released statistical information about the whole of Victoria. Data is sourced from ABS and non-ABS collections. It provides measures according to a triple bottom line of economic, social and environment elements.

Most chapters contain a mix of tables, charts and commentary, to provide a basic analysis of recent movements in key economic, social and environmental data. Data is presented for varying geographic classifications, including, Victoria; Melbourne and the Balance of Victoria; down to Local Government Area for some series. The aim of the publication is to provide a picture of the situation of Victoria and enable comparison, both over time and between regions.

Core data, such as Estimated Resident Population, State Final Demand, Labour Force Statistics, Price Indexes, Building Approvals, Air Quality, and Water Storage Volumes is complemented by periodic annual data including the Condition of VicRoads Network, Recorded Crime Offences, Life Expectancy at Birth, Government Owned Housing Stock and others.

As the information is sourced from a wide variety of collections, care needs to be taken when analysing the data as time periods, definitions, methodologies, scope and coverage may differ from table to table. Advice is provided in the publication on such matters.

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STATE COMPARISON

This section contains the following subsection :

Summary of statistical indicators

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SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS

This chapter summarises the change in key Victorian statistical indicators and compares them with the same statistical indicators for other states and Australia.

View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: *State comparison* from the [Downloads Page](#).

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POPULATION

This section contains the following subsection :

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ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

Victoria's estimated resident population (ERP) at the end of any given period is the estimated population at the beginning of the period plus the sum of three components:

natural increase, net overseas migration and net interstate migration.

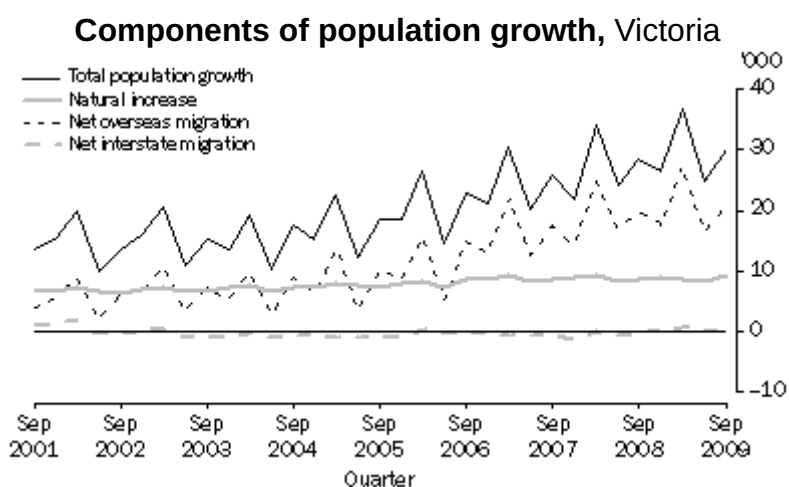
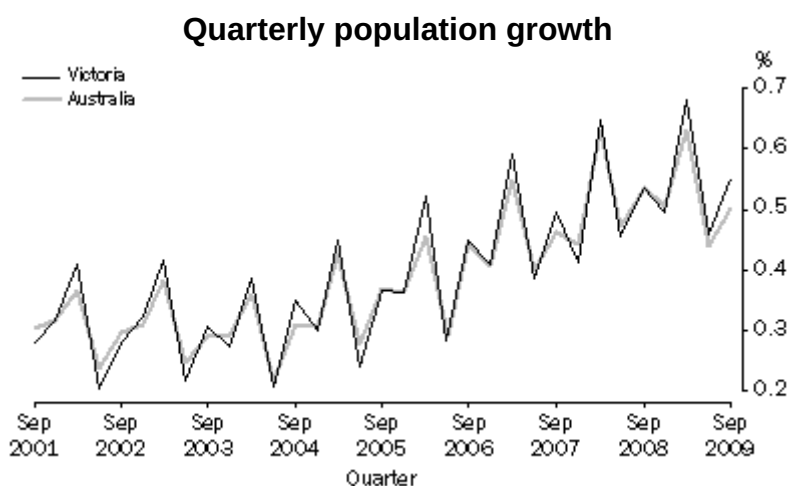
At the end of September quarter 2009, Victoria's ERP was 5,473,300 people, an increase of 30,000 (0.6%) since the end of June quarter 2009. Over the same period, Australia's ERP grew by 110,400 (0.5%).

Over the 12 months since the end of September quarter 2008, Victoria's ERP increased by 117,900 (2.2%).

The largest component of Victoria's population growth in September quarter 2009 was net overseas migration (a gain of 20,700 people). Natural increase (births minus deaths) accounted for a further increase of 9,100 people.

Net interstate migration has historically meant loss of population from Victoria to other states and territories. However, following eleven consecutive quarters of loss, net interstate migration made a positive contribution to the state's population during the March, June and September quarters 2009. In September quarter 2009 the contribution of net interstate migration was 200 people.

View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: Download *Estimated resident population and Components of population change, Victoria* from the [Downloads Page](#).



A spreadsheet containing estimates of the resident population of Victoria by single year of age and sex at 30 June 2009 can be found in [Population by Age and Sex, Australian States](#)

[and Territories](#) (cat. no. 3201.0) on the Downloads page (Table 2). Also accessible via the Summary page of 3201.0 is the ABS [animated population pyramid](#), which shows the change in the age and sex distribution of the population of Australia and each state and territory over time.

Summary commentary on population growth and distribution in Victoria and its regions can be found in [Regional Population Growth, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3218.0). This product contains estimates as at 30 June 2009 of the resident population at a sub-state level.

Further detail is also available in [Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia](#) (cat. no. 3235.0). Estimates for 30 June 2009 are scheduled for release in cat. no. 3235.0 on 14 July 2010.

A [feature article](#) explaining how the ABS derives ERP, and the role of the Victorian regional office in producing these estimates, was published in the March quarter 2009 issue of **State and Regional Indicators, Victoria**.

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Australian Historical Population Statistics

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AUSTRALIAN HISTORICAL POPULATION STATISTICS

A wide range of demographic data is available in spreadsheet format (Microsoft Excel) in [Australian Historical Population Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001). Where possible, data are available for each state and territory back to the beginnings of European settlement. The product is updated periodically, and more up-to-date information may be available from the source products stated at the bottom of each spreadsheet.

The following topics are covered by the spreadsheets in 3105.0.65.001:

- Population size and growth
- Indigenous population
- Population distribution
- Population age-sex structure
- Births
- Deaths
- Life tables
- Migration
- Country of birth
- Overseas arrivals and departures
- Marriages
- Divorces
- Marital status

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HEALTH

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Causes of Death, Victoria, 2008

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CAUSES OF DEATH, VICTORIA, 2008

Statistics on causes of death are one of the oldest and most comprehensive set of health statistics available in Australia, and can provide insights into the impact of disease on Australian society. Causes of death information provide insights into the diseases and factors which are responsible for reducing life expectancy.

Ranking causes of death is a useful method of describing patterns of mortality in a population. It allows comparison over time and between populations, however, different methods of grouping causes of death can result in a vastly different list of leading causes for any given population. The ranking of leading causes of death in the following sections are based on research presented in the **Bulletin of the World Health Organisation, Volume 84, Number 4, April 2006, 257-336** and have been classified using the 10th revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10). Please refer to [Causes of Death, Australia, 2008](#) (cat. no. 3303.0) [Explanatory Notes for further information](#).

In the following chapter, 'Victorian deaths' relate to deaths of Victorian usual residents, regardless of where in Australia the death occurred and was registered, as well as deaths registered in Victoria of persons who usually reside overseas.

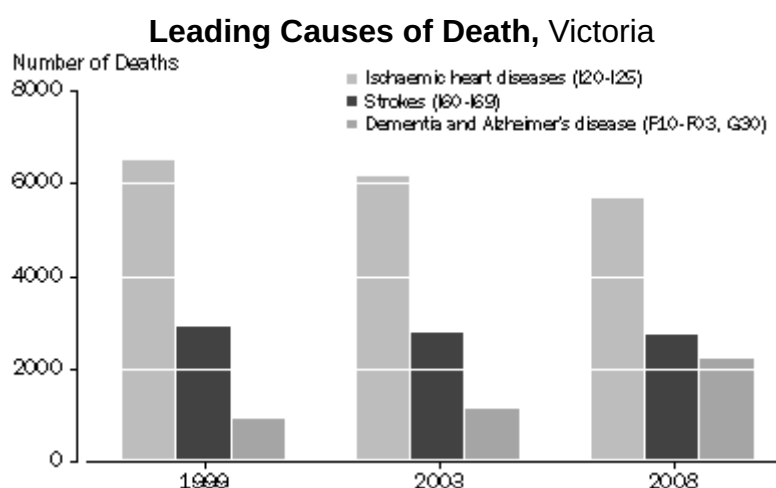
The number of deaths registered each year continues to increase as the size and age of the Victorian population increases. In 2008, there were 35,497 Victorian deaths, 7.8% more than the number registered in 2003 and 11% higher than in 1999. Males accounted for half of

Victorian deaths registered in 2008. All coroner certified deaths registered after 1 January 2007 are now subject to a revisions process after 12 and 24 months. The data contained in the following chapter includes 2008 (preliminary) data which are subject to a revisions process. For more information see [Technical Note 2: Causes of Death - Revisions Process](#). Recent process improvements have positively impacted data for 2008, for further information see [Technical Note 1: 2008 COD Collection - Process Improvements](#).

In 2008, the leading underlying cause of death for all Victorians was Ischaemic heart diseases (I20-I25), which includes angina, blocked arteries of the heart and heart attacks. Ischaemic heart diseases were identified as the underlying cause of 5,670 deaths, 16% of all deaths registered in 2008. While Ischaemic heart diseases have been the leading cause of death since 1999, the number of deaths due to this cause has decreased, from 6,520 (20% of all deaths) in 1999 to 5,670 (16% of all deaths) in 2008.

Cerebrovascular disease [Strokes] (I60-I69) remained the second leading underlying cause of death in 2008. Strokes include haemorrhages, strokes, infarctions and blocked arteries of the brain. Compared to 10 years ago, deaths due to this cause decreased by 5.5%, from 2,903 deaths in 1999 to 2,744 deaths in 2008. The proportion of all deaths attributed to Strokes has decreased over the last 10 years, from 9.1% of deaths in 1999 to 7.7% in 2008.

Dementia and Alzheimer's disease (F01, F03, G30) was the third leading cause of death in 2008. The number of deaths due to this cause increased by 139%, from 924 deaths in 1999 to 2208 deaths in 2008.



The 10 leading causes of death accounted for 54% of all deaths registered in 2008, and the 20 leading causes accounted for 68%.

3.1 Leading Causes of Death^{(a)(b)}, Victoria - Selected years

Cause of Death (ICD code)	1999 no.	Rank	2003 no.	Rank	2008(c)(d) no.	Rank
Ischaemic heart diseases (I20-I25)	6 520	1	6 167	1	5 670	1
Strokes (I60-I69)	2 903	2	2 808	2	2 744	2
Dementia and Alzheimer's disease (F01, F03, G30)	924	8	1 133	6	2 208	3
Trachea and lung cancer (C33-C34)	1 679	3	1 805	3	1 973	4
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)	1 512	4	1 538	4	1 683	5

Colon and Rectum Cancer (C18-C21)	1 232	5	1 332	5	1 138	6
Diabetes (E10-E14)	975	6	1 053	7	1 110	7
Blood and lymph cancer (including leukaemia) (C81-C96)	941	7	954	8	1 021	8
Heart failure (I50-I51)	801	9	880	9	858	9
Prostate cancer (C61)	680	12	760	12	785	10
Diseases of the kidney and urinary system (N00-N39)	746	10	782	11	775	11
Breast cancer (C50)	689	11	752	13	710	12
Pancreatic cancer (C25)	447	16	500	15	613	13
Suicide (X60-X84)(e)	552	13	540	14	504	14
Falls (W00-W19)	101	44	147	39	472	15
Cardiac arrhythmias (I47-I49)	255	25	291	23	436	16
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	466	14	832	10	425	17
Hypertensive diseases (I10-I15)	326	19	334	17	400	18
Cirrhosis and other diseases of liver (K70-K77)	299	21	328	20	372	19
Skin cancers (C43-C44)	277	22	331	18	357	20

(a) Figures greater than zero and less than five are randomly adjusted to preserve confidentiality.

(b) Causes listed are the leading causes of death for all deaths registered in 2008 based on the WHO recommended tabulation of leading causes. See Explanatory Notes 40-42 of Causes of Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3303.0) for further information.

(c) Causes of death data for 2008 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See Technical Note 2: Causes of Death - Revisions Process (cat. no. 3303.0) for further information.

(d) 2008 data have been subject to process improvements which have increased the quality of these data. See Technical Note 1: 2008 COD Collection - Process Improvements (cat. no. 3303.0) for further information.

(e) Excludes Sequelae of suicide (Y87.0) as per the WHO recommended tabulation of leading causes. Care needs to be taken in interpreting figures relating to Suicide due to limitations of the data, see Explanatory Notes 72-75 of Causes of Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3303.0) for further information.

Source: Causes of Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3303.0).

Leading Causes of Death by Gender

Ischaemic heart diseases (I20-I25) were the leading cause of death for both males and females in 2008, with 2,924 and 2,746 deaths respectively. This reflects a ratio of 106 male deaths for every 100 female deaths.

The leading causes of death vary between the sexes, in part due to the incidence of gender specific causes, such as Prostate or Ovarian cancer. However, other causes which may not be gender-specific also show variance between the sexes. Examples of these include:

- Trachea and lung cancers (C33-C34), for which there were 178 male deaths for every 100 female deaths
- Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47), for which there were 116 male deaths for every 100 female deaths
- Strokes (I60-I69), for which there were 65 male deaths for every 100 female deaths
- Dementia and Alzheimer's disease (F01, F03, G30), for which there were 48 male deaths for every 100 female deaths.

Those causes where a high proportion of deaths were males include:

- Intentional self harm [Suicide] (X60-X84) - 78%
- Cirrhosis and other diseases of the liver (K70-K77) - 67%
- Trachea and lung cancers (C33-C34) - 64%
- Skin Cancers (C43-C44) - 63%

- Parkinson's Disease (G20)- 58%

3.2 Leading Causes of Death^{(a)(b)}, Males - 2008^{(c)(d)}

Cause of Death (ICD code)	Rank	Males	Total
Ischaemic heart diseases (I20-I25)	1	2 924	5 670
Trachea and lung cancers (C33-C34)	2	1 263	1 973
Strokes (I60-I69)	3	1 082	2 744
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)	4	904	1 683
Prostate cancer (C61)	5	785	785
Dementia and Alzheimer's disease (F01, F03, G30)	6	720	2 208
Colon and rectum cancer (C18-C21)	7	603	1 138
Blood and lymph cancer (including leukaemia) (C81-C96)	8	571	1 021
Diabetes (E10-E14)	9	531	1 110
Suicide (X60-X85) ^(e)	10	395	504

(a) Figures greater than zero and less than five are randomly adjusted to preserve confidentiality.

(b) Causes listed are the leading causes of death for all deaths registered in 2008 based on the WHO recommended tabulation of leading causes. See Explanatory Notes 40-42 of Causes of Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3303.0) for further information.

(c) Causes of death data for 2008 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See Technical Note 2: Causes of Death - Revisions Process (cat. no. 3303.0) for further information.

(d) 2008 data have been subject to process improvements which have increased the quality of these data. See Technical Note 1: 2008 COD Collection - Process Improvements (cat. no. 3303.0) for further information.

(e) Excludes Sequelae of suicide (Y87.0) as per the WHO recommended tabulation of leading causes. Care needs to be taken in interpreting figures relating to Suicide due to limitations of the data, see Explanatory Notes 72-75 of Causes of Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3303.0) for further information.

Source: Causes of Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3303.0).

Those causes where a high proportion of deaths were females include:

- Dementia and Alzheimer's disease (F01, F03, G30) - 67%
- Strokes (I60-I69) - 61%
- Heart failure (I50-I51) - 59%
- Diseases of the Kidney and Urinary system (N00-N39) - 56%

3.3 Leading Causes of Death^{(a)(b)}, Females - 2008^{(c)(d)}

Cause of Death (ICD code)	Rank	Females	Total
Ischaemic heart diseases (I20-I25)	1	2 746	5 670
Strokes (I60-I69)	2	1 662	2 744
Dementia and Alzheimer's disease (F01, F03, G30)	3	1 488	2 208
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)	4	779	1 683
Trachea and lung cancers (C33-C34)	5	710	1 973
Breast cancer (C50)	6	708	710
Diabetes (E10-E14)	7	579	1 110
Colon and rectum cancer (C18-C21)	8	535	1 138
Heart failure (I50-I51)	9	510	858
Blood and lymph cancer (including leukaemia) (C81-C96)	10	450	1 021

(a) Figures greater than zero and less than five are randomly adjusted to preserve confidentiality.

(b) Causes listed are the leading causes of death for all deaths registered in 2008 based on the WHO recommended tabulation of leading causes. See Explanatory Notes 40-42 of Causes of Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3303.0) for further information.

(c) Causes of death data for 2008 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See Technical Note 2: Causes of Death - Revisions Process (cat. no. 3303.0) for further information.
(d) 2008 data have been subject to process improvements which have increased the quality of these data. See Technical Note 1: 2008 COD Collection - Process Improvements (cat. no. 3303.0) for further information.
Source: Causes of Deaths, Australia (3303.0).

View additional information as an Excel spreadsheet: Download *Leading Causes of Death, Victoria, Selected year by Statistical Sub-Division* from the [Downloads Page](#).

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Work and Income

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WORK AND INCOME

This section contains the following subsection :

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- Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide
- Statistical significance of movements and other comparisons
- Civilian labour force by Region
- Employed persons by Industry
- Employed persons by Occupation
- Part-time workers
- Duration of unemployment
- Small area unemployment rate estimates
- Average weekly earnings
- Wage and Salary Earners 2003-04 to 2006-07

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Labour Force Survey sample size

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LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLE SIZE

The reinstatement of the full Labour Force Survey (LFS) sample was completed in

December 2009. The sample was reintroduced over a four month period, commencing in September 2009.

Detailed information about the sample reinstatement is available in [Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design](#), Nov 2007 (Third Edition) (cat. no. 6269.0).

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Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide

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LABOUR FORCE SURVEY STANDARD PRODUCTS AND DATA ITEM GUIDE

In December 2009, the ABS released [Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide](#) (cat. no. 6103.0). This product itemises and cross references all data contained within the LFS standard products (including geographic data items), with an explanation of each data item, including relevant formats, and product location.

The LFS standard products are:

- [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0)
- [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)
- [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003)
- [Labour Force, Australia: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families](#) (cat. no. 6224.0.55.001)

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Statistical significance of movements and other comparisons

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STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF MOVEMENTS AND OTHER COMPARISONS

As the estimates are based on a sample survey, published estimates and the movements

derived from them are subject to sampling variability. This chapter includes commentary on movements in estimates between different time periods, as well as other comparisons between categories or geographic regions. Testing of statistical significance has not been undertaken, therefore some of the commentary may refer to movements or comparisons which are not statistically significant. Standard errors for estimates in the Labour Force Survey can be calculated by using the spreadsheet contained in [Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube](#) (cat. no. 6298.0.55.001).

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Civilian labour force by Region

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CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE BY REGION

Based on original estimates, the Victorian labour force increased by 96,300 people (3.4%) between March 2009 and March 2010. During this period, the number of employed people increased by 98,800 (3.7%) and the number of unemployed people decreased by 2,600 (1.5%). The number of people employed full-time and part-time increased by 72,500 (4.0%) and by 26,400 (3.2%) respectively. The Victorian unemployment rate decreased from 6.0% to 5.8% over the same period.

In the Melbourne Major Statistical Region (MSR), there was an increase in employment (79,700) and a decrease in unemployment (3,800), resulting in the labour force growing by 75,900 people (3.6%) between March 2009 and March 2010. However, in the Balance of Victoria MSR, there was an increase in both employment (19,200) and unemployment (1,300). In the Melbourne MSR both full-time and part-time employment increased - by 2.7% and 7.1% respectively, while in the Balance of Victoria MSR, full-time employment increased by 8.2% and part-time employment decreased by 6.9%.

The labour force participation rate increased from 66.0% to 66.7% in the Melbourne MSR and from 61.7% to 62.3% in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

The proportion of employed people who worked full-time decreased from 69.9% to 69.0% in the Melbourne MSR and increased from 64.7% to 68.1% in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

Within the Balance of Victoria MSR, the Goulburn-Ovens-Murray Statistical Region (SR) recorded the largest increase in employment (11,200), followed by the All Gippsland SR (10,100) and the Loddon-Mallee SR (1,600), while falls in employment were recorded in the Central Highlands-Wimmera SR (-3,500) and the Barwon-Western District SR (-300).

View underlying data as an Excel spreadsheet: Download *Civilian labour force, By Statistical Region* from the [Downloads Page](#).

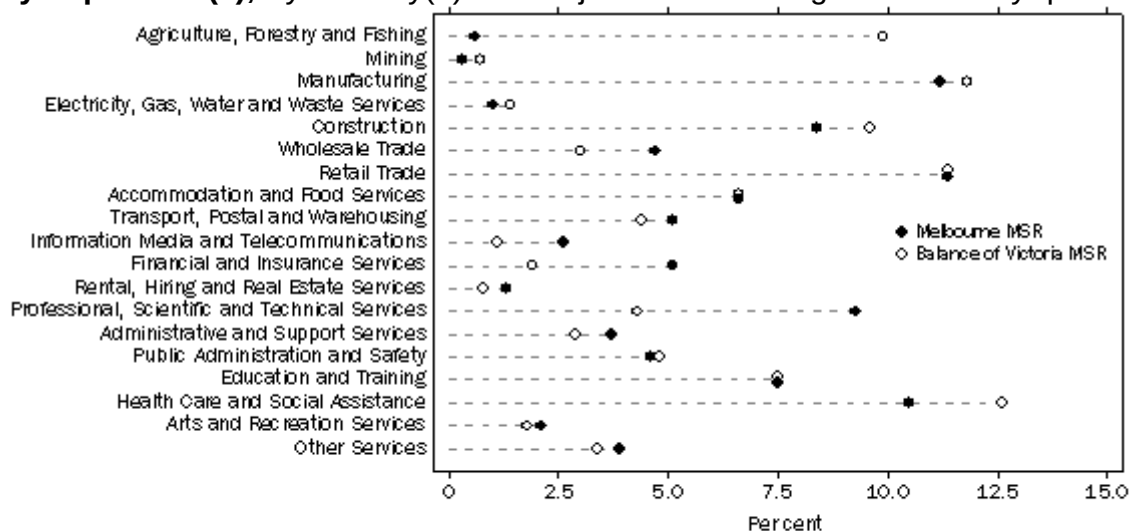
Employed persons by Industry

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EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY

In February quarter 2010, the largest proportion of people employed in the Melbourne MSR were in Retail Trade (11.4%), followed by Manufacturing (11.2%) and Health Care and Social Assistance (10.5%), while in the Balance of Victoria MSR the largest proportions of people were employed in Health Care and Social Assistance (12.6%), Manufacturing (11.8%), Retail Trade (11.4%), and Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (9.9%).

Employed persons(a), By Industry(b) and Major Statistical Region - February quarter 2010



(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.
 (b) Data provided on ANZSIC06 basis.

In Victoria, Construction (87.3%) and Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services (83.8%) recorded the highest proportions of total males employed. Industries with the highest proportions of total females employed were Health Care and Social Assistance (80.8%) and Education and Training (67.1%).

In terms of full-time employment, Construction accounted for the highest proportion of males employed in Victoria (93.6%), and Health Care and Social Assistance accounted for the highest proportion of full-time females employed (75.2%).

The industry with the largest proportion of male part-time workers was Transport, Postal and Warehousing (75.2%), while Financial and Insurance Services employed the largest proportion of part-time females (87.5%) followed by Health Care and Social Assistance (87.0%).

View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: [Download *Employed persons, By Industry and Major Statistical Region - February quarter 2010* from the \[Downloads Page\]\(#\).](#)

Employed persons by Occupation

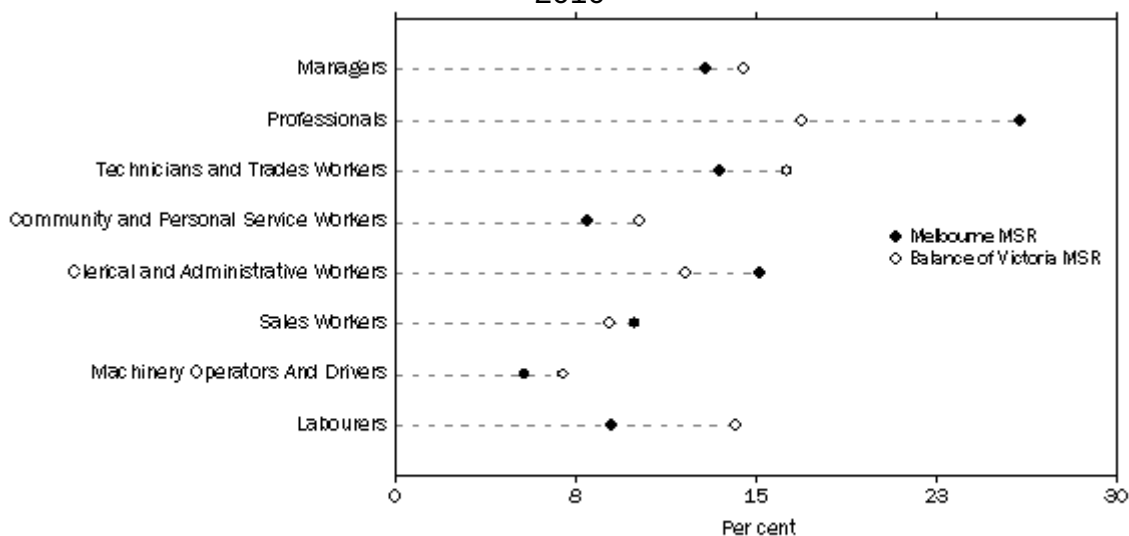
Contents >> Work and Income >> Employed persons by Occupation

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION

In February quarter 2010, in the Melbourne MSR, more than a quarter of people were employed as Professionals (26.0%), with Clerical and Administrative Workers (15.2%), Technicians and Trades Workers (13.5%) and Managers (12.9%) being the next largest groups. In the Balance of Victoria MSR, the highest proportion of people were also employed as Professionals (16.9%) followed by Technicians and Trades Workers (16.3%) and Managers (14.5%).

Full-time workers in Victoria worked mainly as Professionals (26.0%), Technicians and Trades Workers (17.9%) and Managers (16.9%), while part-time workers were mainly Sales Workers (19.2%), Professionals (18.5%) and Clerical and Administrative Workers (16.3%).

Employed persons(a), By Occupation(b) and Major Statistical Region - February quarter 2010



(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.
(b) Data provided on ANZSCO basis.

View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: Download *Employed persons, By Occupation and Major Statistical Region - February quarter 2010* from the [Downloads Page](#).

Part-time workers

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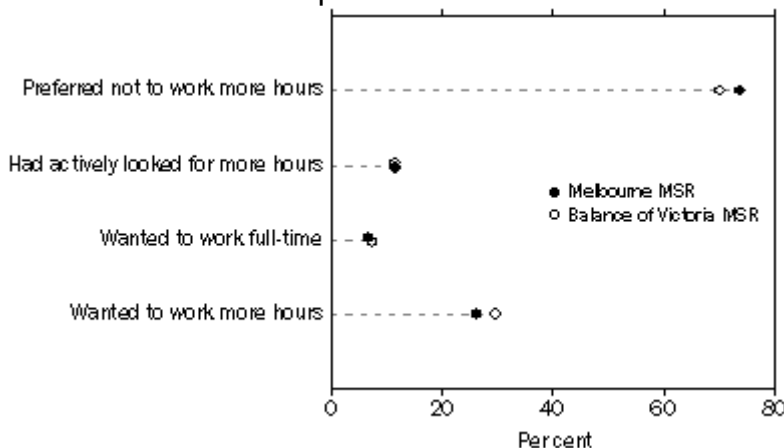
PART-TIME WORKERS

In February quarter 2010, there were 626,800 part-time workers in the Melbourne MSR - an increase of 56,300 (9.9%) since February quarter 2009.

The majority of part-time workers (73.7%) preferred not to work additional hours, and this was a more common preference amongst females (78.4%) than males (64.3%).

In the Balance of Victoria MSR, the total number of part-time workers in February quarter 2010 was 215,500, a decrease of 19,100 (8.1%) since February quarter 2009. The majority of these part-time workers (70.2%) preferred not to work more hours.

Part-time workers, By Preference for more hours and Major Statistical Region - February quarter 2010



View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: Download *Part time workers, By Preference for more hours, Sex and Major Statistical Region* from the [Downloads Page](#).

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Duration of unemployment

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DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

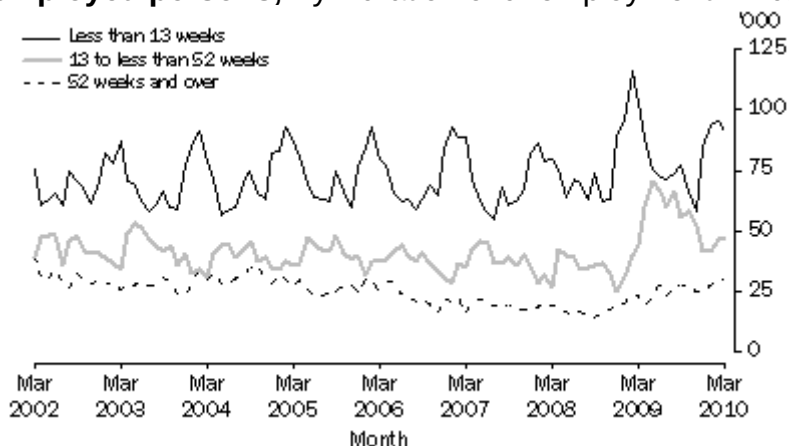
Between March 2009 and March 2010, the number of people classified as short-term unemployed (less than 13 weeks) decreased by 14.9% or 11,900 people in the Melbourne MSR and increased by 1.3% or 300 people in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

Over the same period, the number of people in the Melbourne MSR classified as medium-

term unemployed (13 to less than 52 weeks) increased by 15.4% or 4,700 people, while the number decreased by 18.7% or 2,600 people in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

The number of people classified as long-term unemployed (52 weeks or more) increased by 19.2% or 3,400 people in the Melbourne MSR and by 64.9% or 3,700 people in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

Unemployed persons, By Duration of unemployment - Victoria



View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: Download *Unemployed persons, By Duration of unemployment, Sex and Major Statistical Region* from the [Downloads Page](#).

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SMALL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ESTIMATES

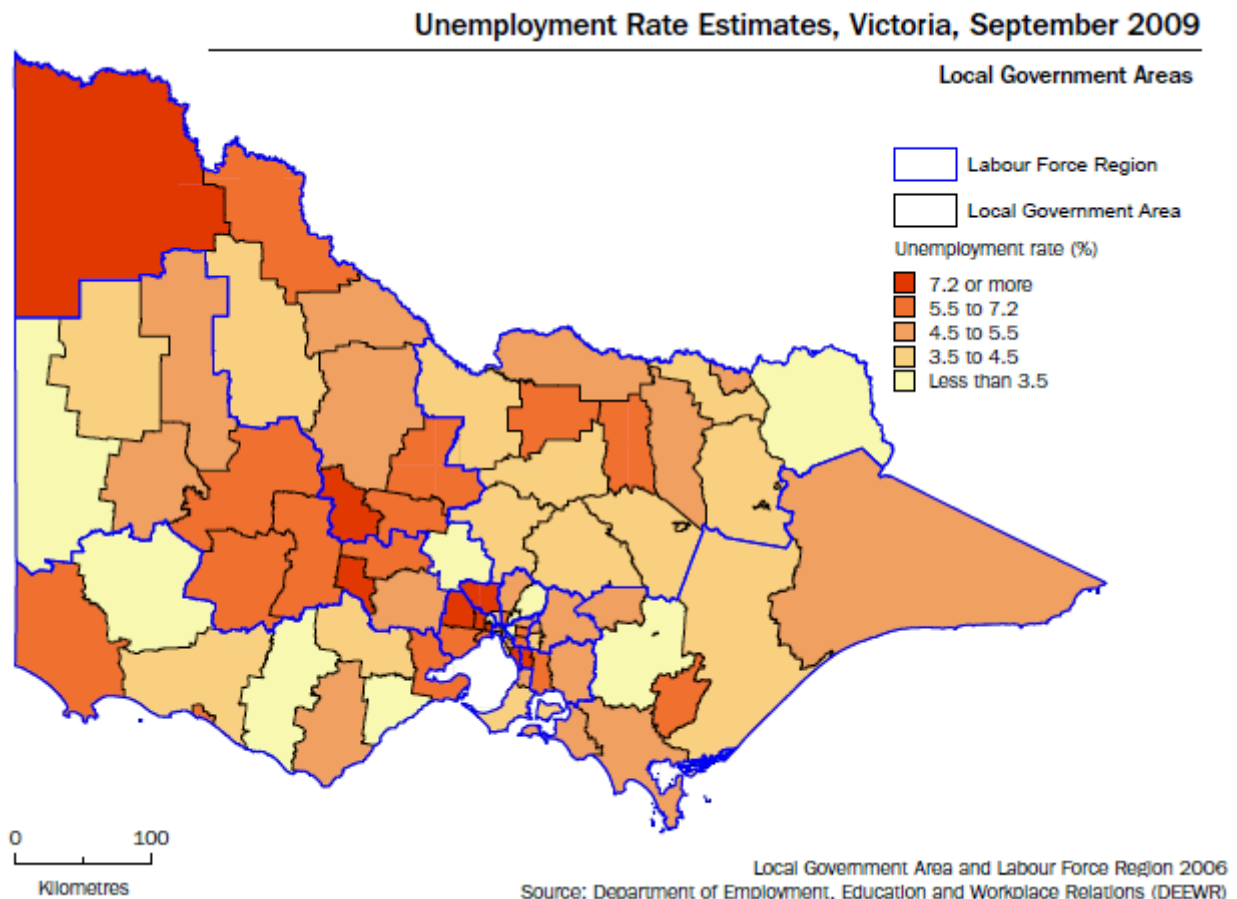
The Australian Government Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) produce unemployment rate estimates at Statistical Local Area (SLA) level, using information derived from the ABS Labour Force Survey (LFS), supplemented by small area data from the ABS Census of Population and Housing and Centrelink.

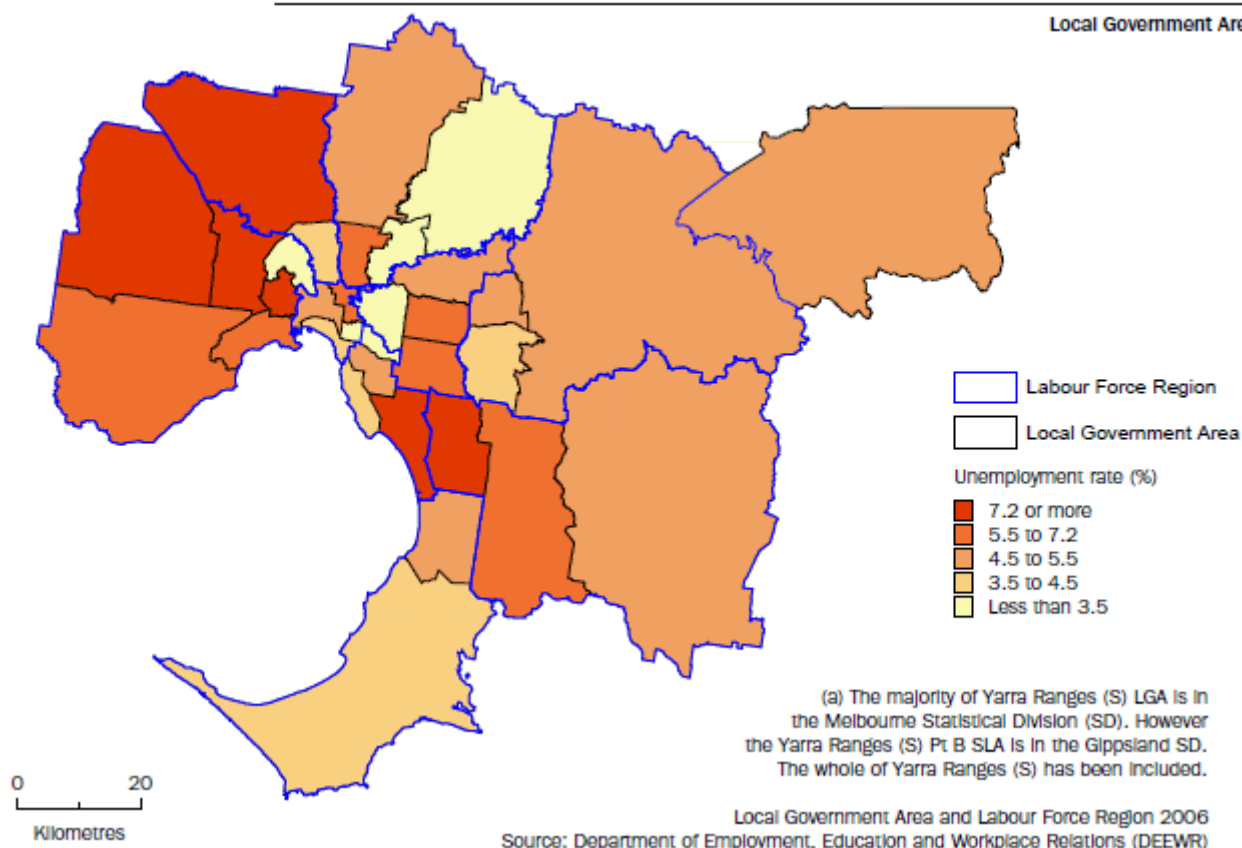
DEEWR has made the transition to the geographic classification and population benchmarks now used in the LFS (based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing) from those used previously (based on the 2001 Census). Unemployment estimates for SLAs and aggregates thereof for periods prior to March quarter 2008 are based on 2001 Census-based population benchmarks. For most areas, there has been no impact from the change in geographic classification. Further details can be found in paragraphs 2-5 of the [Explanatory Notes](#).

The series presented in the commentary below and in the underlying table is the DEEWR 'smoothed series'. The quarterly estimates have been smoothed using a four-quarter

average ending in the reference quarter. Therefore, the reference period refers to an average over the year ended the last month of the reference quarter (for example, June quarter 2009 refers to the average of the four quarters from September quarter 2008 to June quarter 2009, or the average over the year ended June 2009).

In September quarter 2009, the highest unemployment rates were recorded in the LGAs of Greater Dandenong (10.4%), Central Goldfields (9.6%) and Brimbank (8.8%), while the lowest unemployment rates were recorded in Nillumbik (1.7%), South Gippsland (2.8%) and Macedon Ranges (2.8%). In September quarter 2009, 53.2% of Victorian LGAs recorded an unemployment rate of less than or equal to 5.0%.





View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: Download *Estimates of unemployment rate, By Local Government Area: Smoothed series* from the [Downloads Page](#).

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Average weekly earnings

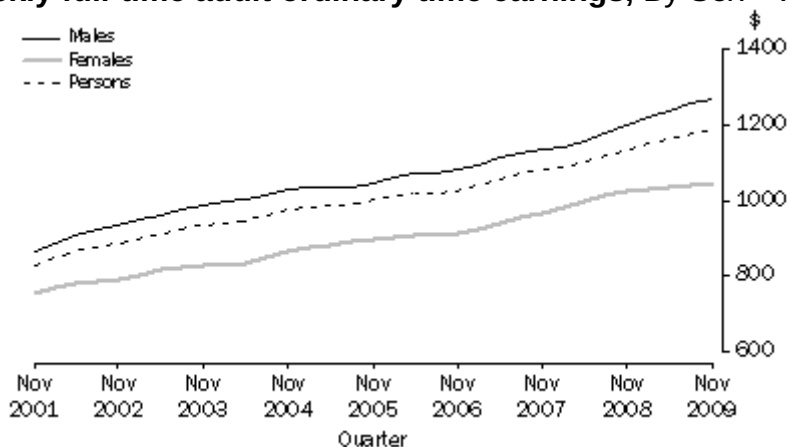
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AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

A sample redesign based on **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 2006** (ANZSIC06) (cat. no. 1292.0) was introduced into the Average Weekly Earnings (AWE) survey in August 2009, along with some improvements to the survey frame. These changes have resulted in a shift in the level of the series. The difference in the level of the two series (ANZSIC06 and ANZSIC93) has been measured and backcast into the historical series to make a time series of estimates on an ANZSIC06 basis. Because of the extent of changes in level estimates, quarterly and annual percentage change movements for the new ANZSIC06 series are not identical to those under the old ANZSIC93 series. Differences at the state, sector and Australia levels are generally insignificant and within current released standard errors for each series.

In November quarter 2009, the trend estimate of average weekly full-time adult ordinary time earnings in Victoria was \$1,186.40, an increase of 4.5% from November quarter 2008. Over the same period, trend full-time adult ordinary time earnings increased by 5.8% for males and by 2.3% for females.

Average weekly full-time adult ordinary time earnings, By Sex - Victoria: Trend



View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: [Download Average weekly earnings of employees, By Sex - Victoria: All series from the Downloads Page.](#)

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Wage and Salary Earners 2003-04 to 2006-07

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WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS 2003-04 TO 2006-07

Estimates of Wage and salary income at small area level (including SLAs and LGAs) for each year from 2003-04 to 2006-07 have recently been compiled by the ABS from aggregate data sourced from the Australian Taxation Office's (ATO) Individual Income Tax Return Database. The data items compiled by the ABS using the ATO data relate to income standards the ABS uses for its income surveys that are defined in the Explanatory Notes of [Wage and Salary Earner Statistics for Small Areas, Time Series, 2003-04 to 2006-07](#) (cat. no. 5673.0.55.003) .

In 2006-07, Wages and salaries were the largest component of income accounting for \$95.3 billion, or 77.8% of all income earned by Victorian tax payers. On average, Victorians earned \$41,260 in Wages and salaries in 2006-07; an increase of 3.5% since 2005-06. This commentary does not take into account the effect of inflation.

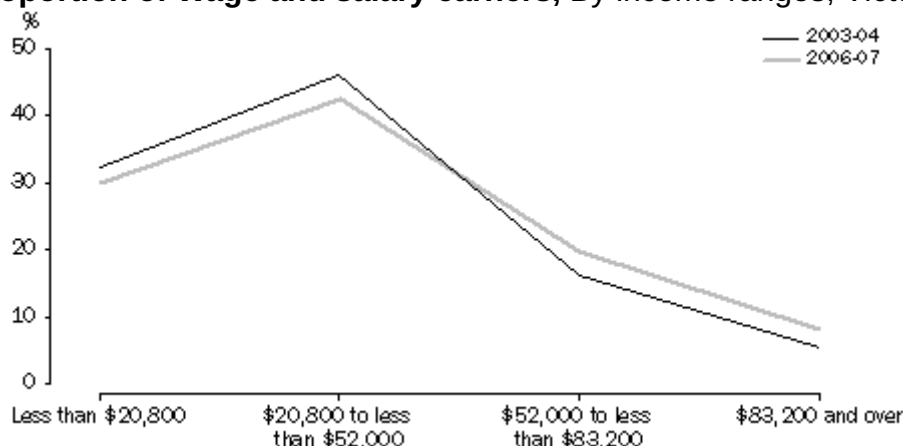
Between 2003-04 and 2006-07 the average annual growth rate in average Wage and salary income in Victoria was 3.8%, compared to 4.5% for Australia.

In the following comments, Wage and salary income was classified in accordance with the

2006 Census categories of Lower (average annual income less than \$20,800), Medium (\$20,800-\$52,000) and Higher (Over \$52,000) Incomes. The higher income category has been further divided into \$52,000-\$83,200 and \$83,200 and over. For more information see: ([Wage and Salary Earners Statistics for Small areas, Time Series, 2003-04 to 2006-07](#) (cat. no. 5673.0.55.003)).

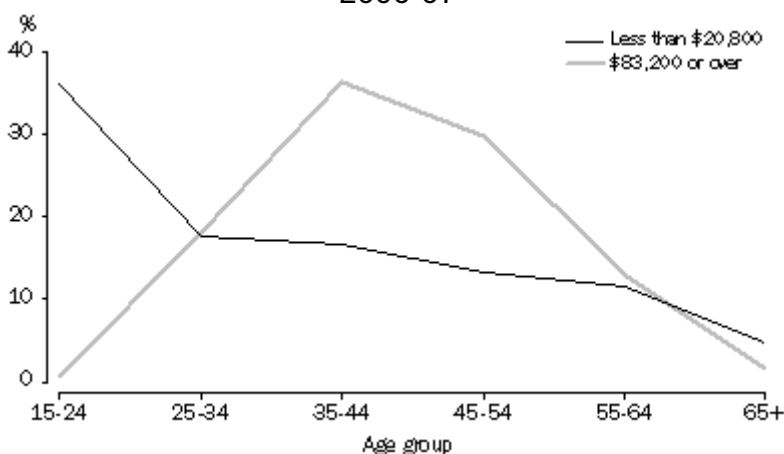
In Victoria, between 2003-04 and 2006-07, the proportion of Wage and salary earners in the Lower income group fell by 2.4 percentage points. There was also a decrease in the proportion of Wage and salary earners in the Medium income group of 3.6 percentage points. Over the same period, the proportion of Wage and salary earners in the higher two income divisions (\$52,000-\$83,200 and over \$83,200) increased by 3.5 and 2.5 percentage points respectively.

Proportion of Wage and salary earners, By income ranges, Victoria



The following graph shows the distribution of Wage and salary earners in Victoria by age group for the lowest and highest income ranges. It shows that a large proportion (36.1%) of people who earned less than \$20,800 were aged between 15 and 24 years, while two thirds of people (66.4%) who earned more than \$83,200 were aged 35-54 years.

Proportion of Wage and salary earners, By age group and selected income ranges - 2006-07



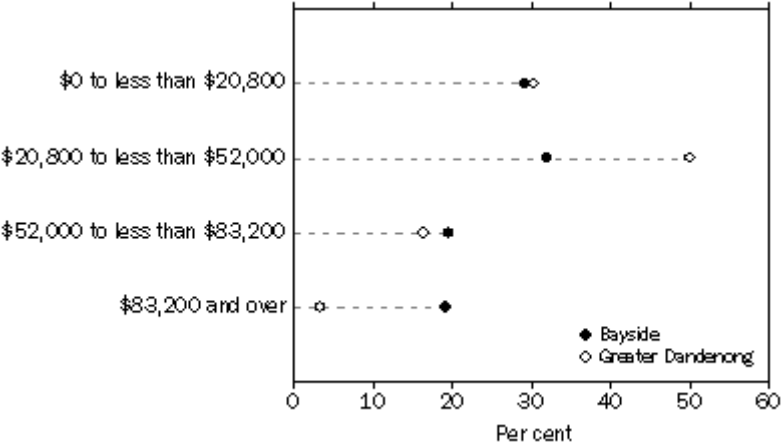
There were differences in the Wages and salaries earned by males and females in Victoria in 2006-07, with a total of 148,500 males (12.4%) earning more than \$83,200 compared to 33,600 females (3.0%). In addition, 37.1% of females earned less than \$20,800 compared to 23.0% of males.

Of the people in Melbourne who earned over \$83,200, the majority (80.4%) were male. This was also the case outside of the Melbourne area, with 88.5% of people who earned in excess of \$83,200 being male.

Among the LGAs in the Melbourne area, Bayside had the highest (\$60,138) and Greater Dandenong had the lowest (\$34,935) average Wage and salary income in 2006-07. In total, there were 40,300 Wage and salary earners in Bayside and 54,300 in Greater Dandenong. The higher average Wage and salary income observed in Bayside when compared to Greater Dandenong may be explained by the larger proportion of Managers and Administrators (19.2% compared to 5.4%), and Professionals (27.4% compared to 11.1%) in Bayside.

In terms of income distribution, 30.3% of Wage and salary earners in Greater Dandenong, earned less than \$20,800 and half (50.1%) earned between \$20,800 to \$52,000. In Bayside, a similar proportion (29.2%) of Wage and salary earners earned less than \$20,800, however a smaller proportion (32.0%) earned between \$20,800 to \$52,000. A much higher proportion of Wage and salary earners in Bayside earned over \$83,200, 19.2% compared to 3.3% in Greater Dandenong.

Wage and salary earners, By Income ranges and selected LGAs - 2006-07



For LGAs outside of the Melbourne area, Wage and salary earners in Macedon Ranges LGA had the highest average Wage and salary income (\$42,745) and Buloke LGA had the lowest (\$26,813). The number of Wage and salary earners in these two LGAs were 18,000 and 2,500 respectively.

The distribution of Wage and salary earners across different occupational groups were similar for these two LGAs, except that a large proportion of Wage and salary earners in Buloke were in the occupational category of Labour and Related Workers (21.8% compared to 8.5% in Macedon Ranges) .

Value	Change
3,000.52	20.97
2,649.71	22.37
807.50	2.7
10,744.54	96
167.40	4

STATE FINAL DEMAND

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Introduction of new standards and classifications

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INTRODUCTION OF NEW STANDARDS AND CLASSIFICATIONS

September quarter 2009 saw the introduction of new international standards and new industry and sector classifications into the quarterly Australian National Accounts. These changes have resulted in revisions to the entire national accounts time series. Refer to [Explanatory Notes](#) for more information.

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State final demand

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STATE FINAL DEMAND

State final demand is the estimate obtained by summing government final consumption expenditure, household final consumption expenditure, private gross fixed capital formation and the gross fixed capital formation of public corporations and general government.

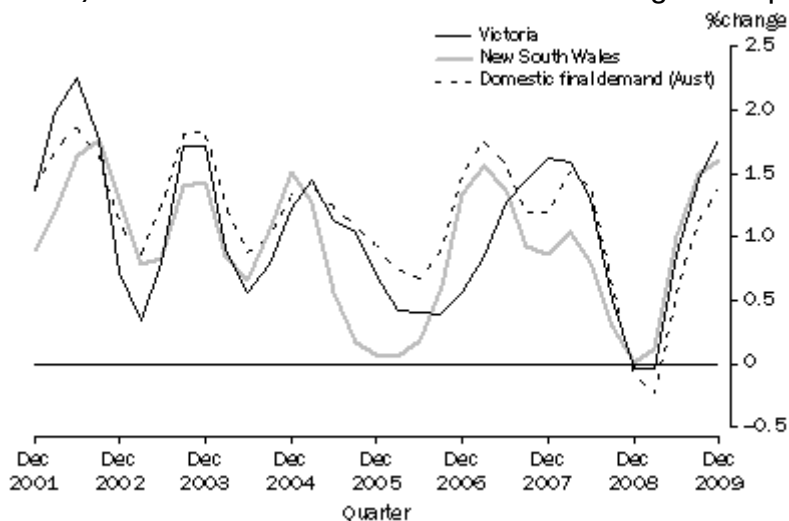
In December quarter 2009, the trend estimate for Victorian final demand, in volume terms, was \$76,558 million, an increase of 1.8% from September quarter 2009. This was above the trend growth for New South Wales (1.6%) and Australian domestic final demand (1.4%) over the same period.

Household final consumption expenditure is the largest component of state final demand,

and accounted for 56.7% of the trend volume estimate of state final demand in December quarter 2009. The trend volume estimate of household final consumption expenditure increased by 0.6% from the previous quarter. The other main contributors to trend state final demand in December quarter 2009 were private gross fixed capital formation (23.3%) and government final consumption expenditure (15.8%).

View underlying data as an Excel spreadsheet: Download *State final demand, Victoria, Chain volume measures: Seasonally adjusted and trend* and *State final demand, Victoria, Original* from the [Downloads Page](#).

State final demand, Chain volume measures: Trend - Change from previous quarter

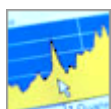


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PRICE INDEXES

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Consumer Price Index

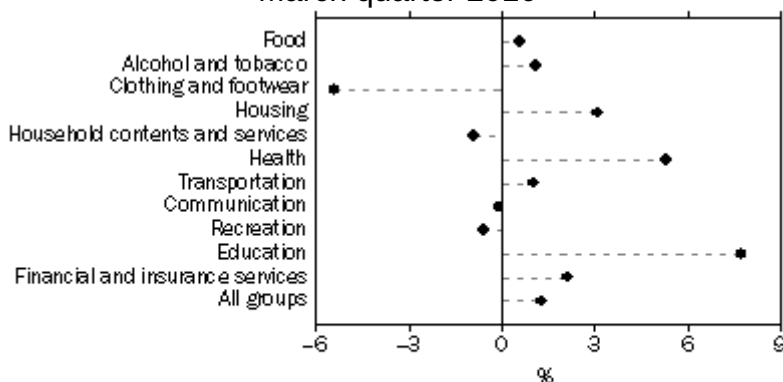
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CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Between December quarter 2009 and March quarter 2010, the All groups Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Melbourne increased by 1.3%. The groups which recorded the largest increases were: Education (7.7%), Health (5.3%), Housing (3.1%) and Financial and Insurance services (2.1%). The groups that recorded decreases were: Clothing and footwear (-5.4%), Household contents and services (-0.9%), Recreation (-0.6%) and Communication (-0.1%).

Between March quarter 2009 and March quarter 2010, the All groups CPI for Melbourne rose by 2.8%. The CPI All groups weighted average for the eight capital cities rose by 2.9% over the same period. The biggest annual increases for Melbourne were recorded in Education (8.1%), Housing (7.7%), Health (5.5%) and Transportation (3.7%). The only group that recorded a decrease for the year was Clothing and footwear (-4.4%).

Change in consumer price index, By Group, Melbourne - December quarter 2009 to March quarter 2010



View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: Download *Consumer price index, By Group, Melbourne and Weighted average of eight capital cities* from the [Downloads Page](#).

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House price indexes

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HOUSE PRICE INDEXES

The price index for established houses covers transactions in detached residential dwellings on their own block of land regardless of age (i.e. includes new houses sold as a house/land

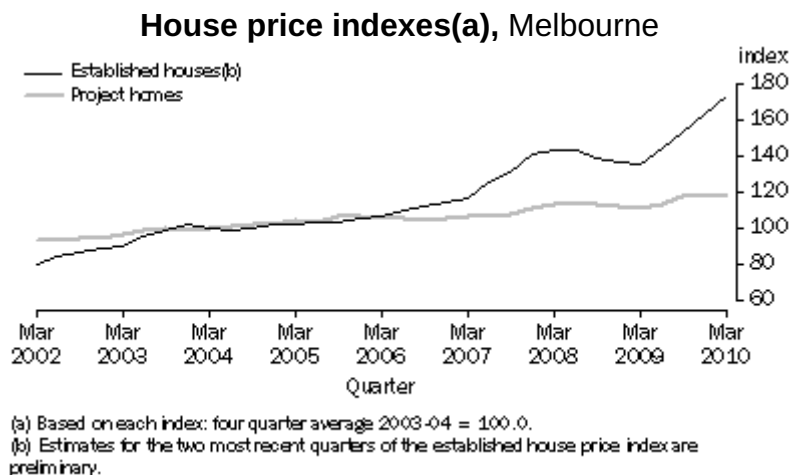
package as well as second-hand houses). Price changes therefore relate to changes in the total price of dwellings and land.

A detailed description of the concepts, sources and methods behind the established house price index can be found in [House Price Indexes: Concepts, Sources and Methods, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6464.0). This publication was re-released in December 2009, and covers the changes made in the stratification method and weights as a result of a review of the established house price index in 2007 and 2008, as well as more information on how the index is calculated and on price index concepts in general.

Project homes are dwellings available for construction on an existing block of land. Price changes relate only to the cost of constructing the dwelling (excluding land).

In March quarter 2010, the price index of project homes in Melbourne increased by 0.5% from the previous quarter. Based on preliminary estimates, the price index of established houses increased by 6.7% over the same period. Preliminary estimates of the weighted average of the eight capital cities showed an increase of 4.8% in established house prices and an increase of 0.9% in project home prices in March quarter 2010.

From March quarter 2009 to March quarter 2010, established house prices in Melbourne increased by 27.7% and project home prices increased by 7.0%.



View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: Download *House price indexes, Melbourne and Weighted average of eight capital cities* from the [Downloads Page](#).

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CONSTRUCTION

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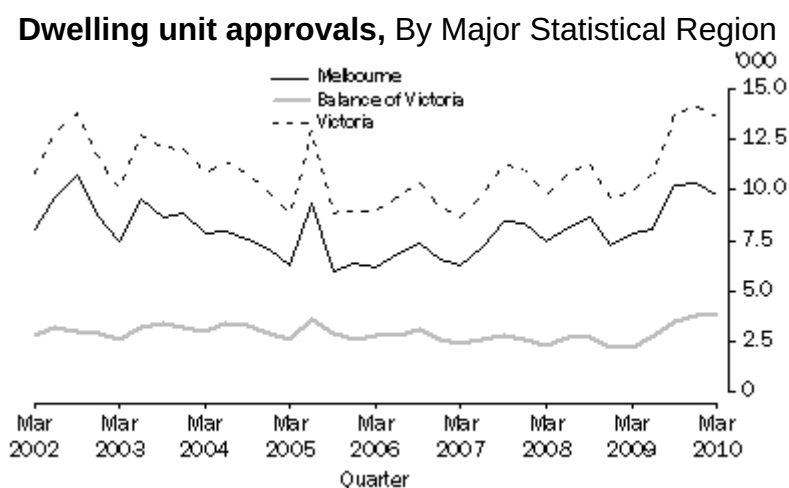
Building approvals

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BUILDING APPROVALS

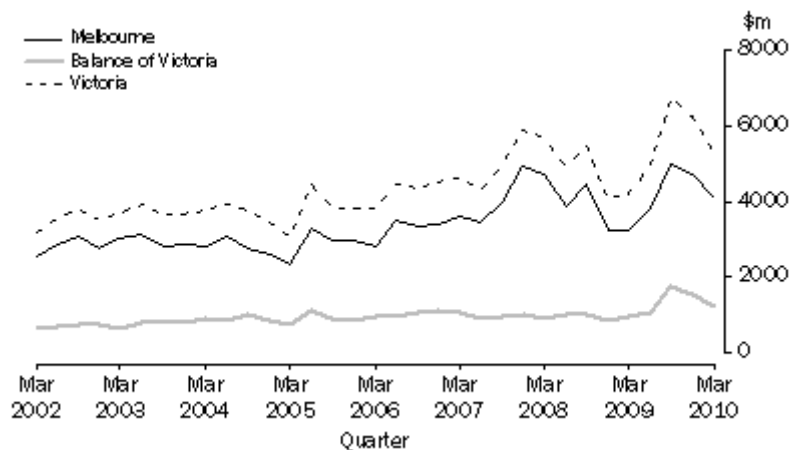
In March quarter 2010, there were 13,626 new dwelling units approved in Victoria, of which 71.6% were in the Melbourne MSR. There were 512 less dwelling unit approvals (-3.6%) in Victoria than in the previous quarter, but 3,607 (36.0%) more than in March quarter 2009. The number of dwelling units approved in the Melbourne MSR decreased by 5.4% compared with the previous quarter but increased by 24.8% compared with March quarter 2009. In the Balance of Victoria MSR there was an increase of 50 units (1.3%) over the previous quarter and an increase of 1,668 (75.8%) over the March quarter 2009.

Nearly one third (32.5%) of dwelling unit approvals in the Melbourne MSR over the March quarter 2010 were in three LGAs - Wyndham (1,446), Whittlesea (1,001) and Casey (720). In the Balance of Victoria MSR, the LGAs with the highest number of dwelling units approved were Greater Geelong (558), Ballarat (338) and Greater Bendigo (289).



At current prices, the total value of building approvals in Victoria in March quarter 2010 was \$5,271.4 million, a decrease of \$987.0 million (-15.8%) since December quarter 2009, but an increase of \$1,061.1 million (25.2%) compared with March quarter 2009.

Value of all building approvals, Current prices, By Major Statistical Region



View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: Download *Building approvals, By Local Government Area* from the [Downloads Page](#).

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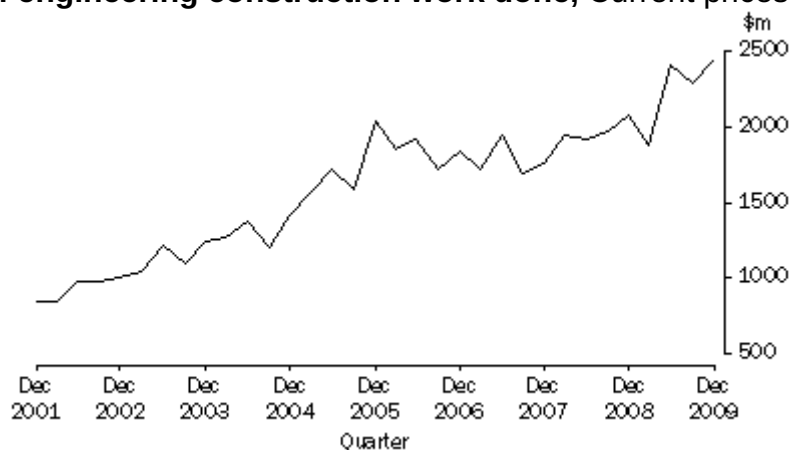
Engineering construction activity

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ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

For Victoria, the total value (at current prices) of engineering construction activity (work) done during December quarter 2009 was \$2,449.3 million, an increase of 6.8% from September quarter 2009 and 17.6% over December quarter 2008. Work done for Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage made up more than one quarter (25.1%) of the total value, while Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines made up 18.8% and Heavy industry 16.8%.

Value of engineering construction work done, Current prices, Victoria



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Tourist accommodation

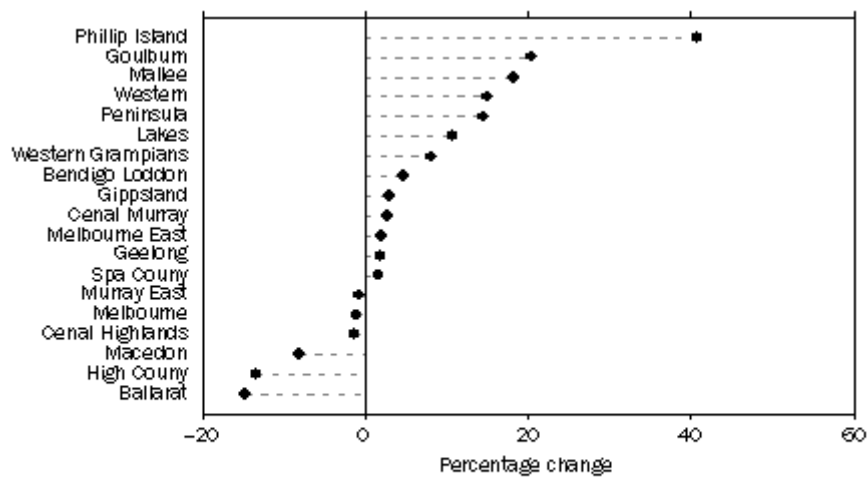
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TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

In December quarter 2009, total accommodation takings for hotels, motels and serviced apartments in Victoria with 15 or more rooms were \$365.6 million, an increase of 0.4% from December quarter 2008. The Melbourne Tourism Region accounted for the majority of Victoria's accommodation takings (77.1%).

The highest percentage growth in accommodation takings between December quarter 2008 and December quarter 2009 was recorded in the Tourism Region of Phillip Island (40.8%) followed by Goulburn (20.4%) and Mallee (18.2%). The largest decreases in accommodation takings were recorded in the Tourism Regions of Ballarat (-14.7%), High Country (-13.3%) and Macedon (-8.0%).

Change in takings from accommodation(a), By Tourism Region(b) - December quarter 2008 to December quarter 2009



(a) Hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms.
 (b) Estimates for the Tourism Regions of Wimmera and Upper Yarra were not available for publication in December 2009.

View underlying data as an Excel spreadsheet: Download *Tourist accommodation, By Tourism Region - December quarter 2009* from the [Downloads Page](#).

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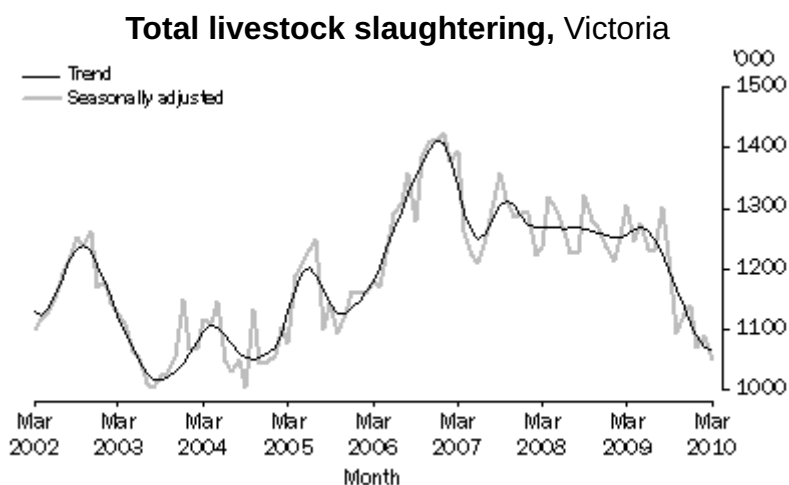
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Livestock slaughtering and meat production

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LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PRODUCTION

The trend estimate for the number of livestock slaughtered decreased by 193,800 (15.4%) between March 2009 and March 2010. Slaughtering of Calves, Sheep, Lambs and Cattle decreased by 27.9%, 19.9%, 16.6% and 7.2% respectively, while slaughtering of Pigs increased by 12.6% over this period.



Between March 2009 and March 2010, the trend estimate for total meat production for Victoria decreased by 5.3% from 58,086.6 tonnes to 54,991.6 tonnes. The production of Veal, Lamb, Mutton and Beef decreased by 33.8%, 14.9%, 14.6% and 0.2% respectively, while an increase was recorded for Pig meat (10.5%) over the same period.



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Confidentiality of merchandise trade statistics

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CONFIDENTIALITY OF MERCHANDISE TRADE STATISTICS

The release of statistics for certain merchandise trade commodities is restricted in order to prevent the identification of the activities of an individual business, where it is requested by the business. These restrictions do not affect the total value of exports and imports for Australia, but they can affect statistics at disaggregated levels, including by state.

Prior to September 2008, import commodities with confidentiality restrictions 'No commodity details' or 'No value details' contributed to the relevant state and country totals, so that these totals showed the accurate level of trade. To ensure the confidentiality of data, this treatment changed in September 2008. Import commodities with these confidentiality restrictions are now excluded from all state-level data. Therefore, data on imports for Victoria may understate the actual amount of trade in Victoria, including the amount of trade with the state's major trading partners.

From December 2008, some additional commodities have had a restriction of 'No commodity details' applied, and care should be taken when interpreting the data on Machinery and transport equipment in the commodity table in the chapter.

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Balance of merchandise trade

BALANCE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE

In March 2010, the balance of international merchandise trade (i.e. the value of exports less the value of imports) for Victoria was a deficit of \$3,019m. The value of the state's merchandise exports was \$1,886m, while merchandise imports totalled \$4,904m. Compared with March 2009, Victoria's trade deficit in March 2010 was \$431m (16.7%) higher, with a rise in the value of exports (up \$123m, or 7.0%) being offset by a larger rise in the value of imports (up \$553m, or 12.7%). Victoria recorded an average monthly trade deficit of \$2,785m for the 12 months ending March 2010.

At the national level, the value of imports was 4.2% higher in March 2010 compared with March 2009, while the value of exports (including re-exports) was 18.2% lower over the same period.



In 2008-09, Victoria's trade deficit was \$36,082m, an increase of \$562m (1.6%) over the previous financial year. The state's exports decreased by \$164m (0.8%) while imports increased by \$399m (0.7%).

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Trade by Commodity

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TRADE BY COMMODITY

More than a quarter (28.9%) of Victoria's merchandise exports in 2008-09 were Food and live animals, followed by Machinery and transport equipment (19.7%). Compared with

2007-08, Food and live animals rose by \$670m and Chemicals and related products rose by \$355m. The largest decrease in exports was Machinery and transport equipment (-\$791m).

Food and live animals accounted for 30.5% of Victoria's exports in March quarter 2010, while Machinery and transport equipment contributed 18.2% of the total.

Imports of Machinery and transport equipment comprised 38.4% of total Victorian imports in 2008-09, more than twice the size of the next largest category (Miscellaneous manufactured articles, 17.6%). The largest increases from 2007-08 were in Miscellaneous manufactured articles (\$1,442m) and Food and live animals (\$421m). The largest decreases were in Machinery and transport equipment (-\$1,440m) and Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (-\$640m).

In March quarter 2010, Machinery and transport equipment made up 39.5% of the state's imports, with a further 16.8% being Miscellaneous manufactured articles.

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MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS

Based on the volume of trade, Victoria's biggest trading partner in 2008-09 was China, with combined exports and imports of \$13,565m. The next biggest trading partners were the United States of America, Japan, New Zealand and Germany. With the exception of New Zealand (a trade deficit of \$633m), Victoria's largest trade deficits in 2008-09 were recorded with its biggest trading partners - China (\$9,227m), the United States of America (\$5,223m), Germany (\$3,388m) and Japan (\$3,105m). Over the same period, trade surpluses were recorded with four of the state's 30 major trading partners. The largest of these was with Saudi Arabia (\$1,059m), followed by the United Arab Emirates (\$506m).

The top five destinations of Victoria's exports in March quarter 2010 were China, Japan, New Zealand, the United States of America and Saudi Arabia. Combined, 46.3% of the state's exports in the quarter went to these countries. Nearly one-fifth (19.7%) of imports to Victoria came from China, with the United States of America (11.7%) and Japan (10.4%) being the next two largest sources.

View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: Download *International merchandise trade, By Major trading partner - Victoria* from the [Downloads Page](#).

Environment

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ENVIRONMENT

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Air quality

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AIR QUALITY

The Air Quality Index compiled by the Victorian Environment Protection Authority measures the concentration of various pollutants relative to the concentration levels at which they may cause harm. The lower the index is, the better the quality of our air. The index is available for four areas in the Port Phillip Region (East, West, City and Geelong) and the Latrobe Valley.

The Visibility Pollutant Index is an indicator of visibility reduction, and is measured by the concentration of airborne particles relative to Victorian standards. Incidents of poor visibility are generally higher during the cooler months of autumn and winter (from May to September), whereas ozone levels are generally higher during the warmer months of spring and summer (from November to February).

View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: Download *Air quality, By Region* from the [Downloads Page](#).

Water resources

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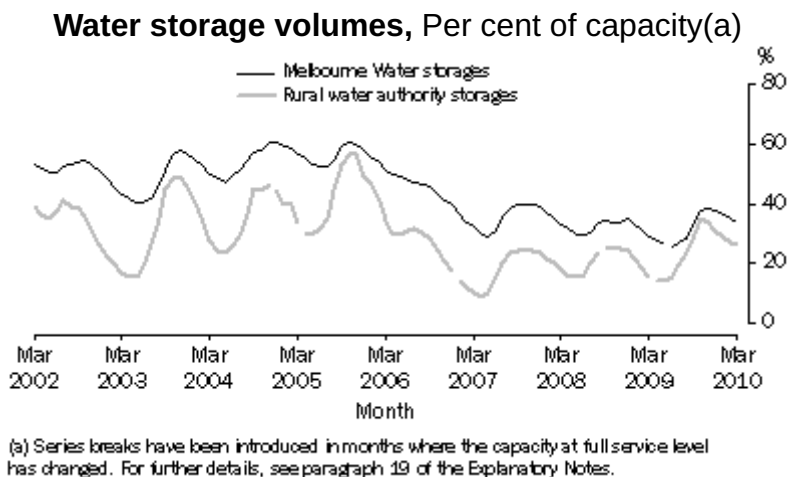
WATER RESOURCES

At the end of March 2010, Victoria's water storages were at 25.8% of their capacity at full service level of 14,020 GL. This was 0.7 percentage points lower than the level in February 2010, and 9.7 percentage points higher than in March 2009.

Melbourne's water storage level at the end of March 2010 was 34.0% of capacity. This was 0.9 percentage points lower than in February 2010 and 4.9 percentage points higher than in March 2009. Rural water storages held 26.1% of their capacity at the end of March 2010, 1.0 percentage points lower than in February 2010, and 10.3 percentage points higher than the level in March 2009.

Between March 2009 and March 2010, the volume of water held in rural water storages increased by 58.5%. Lake Eildon in the Goulburn basin captured 44.7% of this increase, with a further 40.6% of the increase being in Murray basin storages. Just under three-quarters (73.9%) of the storage capacity at full service level of Victoria's rural water storages (9,396 GL) is represented by Lake Eildon (3,390 GL) and the state's share of Murray basin storages (3,557 GL). From March 2009 to March 2010, the volume of water in Lake Eildon increased from 13.1% of capacity to 25.0%.

The total capacity of the state's storages reduced by 365 GL in April 2009 following the decommissioning of Lake Mokoan, while 38 GL was added to full capacity in June 2009 when the Tarago Reservoir was added to the Melbourne supply system. A summary of changes to total storage capacity since December 2004 can be found in paragraph 19 of the [Explanatory Notes](#).



View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: [Download Water storage levels, By River Basin](#) from the [Downloads Page](#).

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Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This quarterly publication contains data from both ABS and non-ABS sources. The ABS publications referenced within **State and Regional Indicators, Victoria**, as well as the websites of non-ABS organisations, are listed in paragraph 28. Users are directed to these references for further information.

REGIONAL AND SMALL AREA LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

2 The regions in Victoria for which the ABS produces estimates from the Labour Force Survey are revised at the time of the labour force sample redesign following each Census of Population and Housing and remain stable until the next labour force sample redesign. From November 2007, these regions are consistent with the SRs in the 2006 Edition of the ASGC. Consequently, the LGA boundary change between Melbourne (C) and Moonee Valley (C) is not reflected in LFS data. There were no changes to Victorian SR boundaries between 2001 and 2006 that involved population. For further information on LFS data at regional level, please see Information Paper: Regional Labour Force Statistics (cat. no. 6262.0). Maps of SRs used in the LFS can be found in Australian Labour Market Statistics, Jul 2009 (cat. no. 6105.0) on the Downloads page (6105.0 - Labour Force Region Maps - Victoria - 2007).

3 The quarterly small area unemployment rate estimates produced by DEEWR are based on the regions used by the ABS in the LFS. Even though there were no changes to Victorian SR boundaries between 2001 and 2006, there have been changes to LGA boundaries involving population which may have impacted on the small area unemployment rate time series. These boundary changes have been incorporated into the estimates for the smoothed series (the series included in this publication) from September quarter 2008, and have not been backcast to earlier periods. In Victoria, the affected LGAs are:

- Alpine (S) - previously included Falls Creek and Mount Hotham Alpine Resorts (estimated resident population of 163 at 30 June 2003);
- Benalla (RC) - previously part of Delatite (S);
- Mansfield (S) - previously part of Delatite (S); and
- Unincorporated Vic. - previously only French Island, now includes Falls Creek, Mount Baw Baw, Mount Buller and Mount Hotham Alpine Resorts.

4 Changes to SLA boundaries between 2001 and 2006 have affected the timing of the introduction of new LFS population benchmarks based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing into the small area unemployment rate time series for the LGAs of Baw Baw (S), Campaspe (S), Colac-Otway (S), Greater Bendigo (C), Knox (C), Whittlesea (C) and Yarra Ranges (S). For these LGAs, the new benchmarks have been incorporated from September quarter 2008, which is two quarters later than other LGAs. The new benchmarks for Alpine (S) and Unincorporated Vic. have also been introduced from September quarter 2008.

5 The boundary changes to geographic areas and new population benchmarks described above were first introduced into the small area unemployment rate time series in March quarter 2009, with data for previous periods being revised back to either March quarter 2008

or September quarter 2008.

SMALL AREA ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL INCOME

6 Estimates at small area level (including SLAs and LGAs) of the personal income people received from various sources for each year from 2003-04 to 2006-07 have recently been compiled by the ABS from aggregate data sourced from the Australian Taxation Office's (ATO) Individual Income Tax Return Database. The ATO database covers all individuals who submit an individual income tax return and includes persons with income from one or more of a range of sources such as wages and salaries, own business, superannuation and annuity, investments and government pensions, benefits or allowances. The data items compiled by the ABS using the ATO statistics relate to income standards the ABS uses for its income surveys and are defined in the Explanatory Notes of Estimates of Personal Income for Small Areas, Time Series, 2003-04 to 2006-07 (cat. no. 6524.0.55.002). Government pensions, benefits or allowances have been excluded from the scope of the ABS-compiled statistics. Downloadable data can be accessed from the Downloads page of that publication.

7 All individual income tax statistics provided to the ABS by the ATO have been in aggregated form only, at the SLA level. Information about individual taxpayers has not been released to the ABS.

8 Prior to being provided to the ABS, the statistics have also been subjected to a confidentiality process that randomly adjusts table cells with small values. This includes altering some small cells to zero. Caution should therefore be exercised in deducing that there are no people in an area with certain characteristics and, in general, no reliance should be placed on table cells with small values. The confidentiality process prevents the risk of inadvertently releasing any information that may identify an individual while preserving the overall information value of the statistics.

STATE FINAL DEMAND

9 September quarter 2009 saw the introduction of new international standards and new industry and sector classifications into the quarterly Australian National Accounts. These changes have resulted in revisions to the entire national accounts time series. The standards and classifications introduced are:

- System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA08),
- Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, sixth edition (BPM6),
- Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 2006 (ANZSIC06) (cat. no. 1292.0), and
- Standard Economic Sector Classifications of Australia, 2008 (SESCA08) (cat. no. 1218.0).

10 The changes being implemented have impacted on the value of some key aggregates, and data quality improvements have also resulted in a shift in the level of some series. Level shifts have been backcast to the start of the respective time series.

11 Changes have been made to components of private gross fixed capital formation:

- 'Cultivated biological resources' replaces the previously published 'Livestock', and

includes a new component of 'Orchard growth'; and

- 'Intellectual property products' replaces the previously published 'Intangible fixed assets', and includes a new component of 'Research and development'.

12 Further information and discussion on the introduction of these new standards and classifications can be found in Information Paper: [Implementation of new international standards in ABS National and International Accounts, September 2009](#) (cat. no. 5310.0.55.002).

13 A revised **Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 5216.0) is scheduled for release in late 2010. This product describes the underlying concepts and structure of the national accounts, and the sources, methods and terms used in compiling the estimates. However, the current (2000) version reflects SNA93 concepts and a number of references to data sources and methods may now be out of date.

TOURISM REGIONS

14 Tourism Regions are defined by relevant state/territory tourism organisations and represent groups of SLAs. Each year, any changes to Tourism Regions (including SLA boundary changes incorporated in the current edition of the ASGC) are applied from the first reference period of the Survey of Tourist Accommodation in the following calendar year (i.e. the March quarter). For a map of Victorian Tourism Regions, and a listing of SLAs within each Tourism Region, please see [Tourism Region Maps and Concordance Files, Australia](#) (cat. no. 9503.0.55.001).

AIR QUALITY

15 The Environment Protection Authority (EPA) reports air quality as an index for any given pollutant as its concentration expressed as a percentage of the relevant standard. It enables easy interpretation of whether the pollutant is at a level which may cause harm. An index value of 100 means the pollutant is currently at a concentration equal to the National Environment Protection Measure (Air NEPM) or State Environment Protection Policy (The Air Environment) (SEPP) standard levels (levels designed to protect human health and the environment). Indexes are calculated separately for each measured pollutant: Ozone, Nitrogen Dioxide, Sulfur Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Fine Particulates (PM10), Visibility (Airborne Particle Index). For each station, the daily pollutant indexes are the maximum index values for that day. Note that not all pollutants are measured at each station. The EPA also calculates an overall Air Quality Index, which amalgamates each pollutant index into an overall measure of air quality at each station.

16 The air quality data have been provided for the Ozone and Visibility (or Airborne Particle) Indexes as these are the dominant pollutants and are widely measured across the EPA network. It should also be noted that meteorological conditions are a major determinant on the incidence of elevated pollutant levels. Hence significant daily, seasonal and annual variations can be expected in air quality. For more information on air quality, see the [EPA web site](#).

17 The air quality index is converted into a qualitative scale with five commonly understood terms. Very good (0-33), Good (34-66) and Fair (67-99) represent measurements within the standards, while Poor (100-149) and Very poor (150+) represent measurements exceeding the standards.

18 For air quality reporting purposes the Port Phillip Region (PPR) has been divided into 4 regions: East, West, City and Geelong. Air monitoring stations assigned to each region are: East - Alphington, Brighton, Box Hill, Dandenong, Mooroolbark; City - RMIT, Richmond; West - Footscray, Melton, Point Cook, Paisley; Geelong - Point Henry, Geelong South. In addition, the Latrobe Valley has stations at Moe and Traralgon. The regional index is considered to be the maximum of the station indexes calculated within each particular region. The daily index reported for a region is the maximum region index recorded each day.

CHANGES IN CAPACITY OF WATER STORAGES

19 The capacity at full service level of Victoria's water storages changes periodically due to a number of factors including the commissioning and decommissioning of reservoirs, and the review of operational storage capacities of reservoirs. A summary of changes affecting capacity at full service level is given below.

- **December 2004:** Capacity of storages in Werribee and Maribyrnong basins reduced by 7 GL;
- **April 2005:** Capacity of Glenelg/Wimmera basin storages reduced by 24 GL;
- **January 2007:** Moondarra Reservoir (capacity 30 GL, initial storage volume 23 GL) added to the Thomson/Latrobe basin;
- **September 2008:** Glenmaggie Reservoir (Thomson/Latrobe basin) capacity reduced by 12 GL;
- **April 2009:** Lake Mokoan (Broken basin, capacity 365 GL) decommissioned;
- **June 2009:** Tarago Reservoir (capacity 38 GL, initial storage volume 22 GL) added to the Melbourne supply system.

MELBOURNE METROPOLITAN AREA

20 Most of the small area data provided by non-ABS organisations are aggregates at Local Government Area (LGA) level. With one exception, LGAs do not cross Statistical Division (SD) boundaries, and therefore it is generally possible to form SD data from aggregate LGA data. However, while the majority of the Yarra Ranges (S) LGA is in the Melbourne SD, the Yarra Ranges (S) - Pt B SLA is in the Gippsland SD. As a result, in these instances it is not possible to derive data for Melbourne and Gippsland SDs as exactly defined in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (cat. no. 1216.0).

21 Where necessary, the Yarra Ranges (S) LGA as a whole is included with the LGAs in Melbourne SD to form a region referred to as the Melbourne Metropolitan Area (MMA). Consequently, in these instances Gippsland SD excludes Yarra Ranges (S) - Pt B SLA.

22 As an indication of the relative size of Yarra Ranges (S) - Pt B SLA, at 30 June 2008 it had a preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of 612 persons. At the same date, the total ERP of Yarra Ranges (S) LGA was 146,886, while Gippsland SD had a total ERP of 170,779.

GEOGRAPHY AND MAPS

23 Maps of SLAs, SSDs and SDs within Victoria can be found in [Australian Standard Geographical Classification](#) (ASGC) (cat. no. 1216.0) on the Downloads page (1216.0 - 2009 ASGC - Victorian Maps). A listing of SLAs within each LGA (Local Government Areas

and Statistical Local Areas - Alphabetic) can be accessed from the same page, along with listings of SLAs within each SD (Main Structure - Detailed) and Statistical Region (SR) (Statistical Region Structure - Detailed).

24 Unless otherwise indicated, boundaries of LGAs, SDs and SRs referred to in this publication are consistent with those in the 2009 Edition of the ASGC. The most recent change to an LGA boundary in Victoria was effective from 1 July 2008 and involved Melbourne (C) gaining 111.8 hectares (and 5,712 persons based on preliminary ERP at 30 June 2008) from Moonee Valley (C).

Thematic maps

25 This publication contains maps illustrating selected characteristics relating to the population in LGAs. For each map, five class intervals, each with a different colour shade, have been used to help interpret the distribution of the characteristic being mapped. LGAs with similar values are grouped in the same class, and the number of LGAs in each class will vary depending on the distribution of the population being mapped.

26 Each map contains a legend showing the colour and values for each class of the mapped data. For simplicity, the ranges are shown as, for example, '9.7-16.3' and '16.3-23.0'. These should be read as 'from 9.7 to less than 16.3' and 'from 16.3 to less than 23.0'. Individual values appear in one range only.

ABS PUBLICATIONS

27 The following ABS publications are referenced in this release of **State and Regional Indicators, Victoria**:

- [Retail Trade, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8501.0)
- [Labour Price Index, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6345.0)
- [Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia](#) (cat. no. 9314.0)
- [Australian Demographic Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3101.0)
- [Births, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3301.0)
- [Deaths, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3302.0)
- [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0)
- [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)
- [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003)
- [Average Weekly Earnings, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6302.0)
- [Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product](#) (cat. no. 5206.0)
- [Consumer Price Index, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6401.0)
- [House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities](#) (cat. no. 6416.0)
- [Building Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8752.0)
- [Building Approvals, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8731.0)
- [Engineering Construction Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8762.0)
- [Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Victoria](#) (cat. no. 8635.2.55.001)
- [Livestock Products, Australia](#) (cat. no. 7215.0)
- [Livestock and Meat, Australia](#) (cat. no. 7218.0.55.001)
- [International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5368.0)

NON-ABS WEBSITES

28 The websites of the following organisations may provide further information on some of the data provided in this release of **State and Regional Indicators, Victoria**:

- [Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations \(DEEWR\)](#)
- [Dairy Australia](#)
- [Environment Protection Authority, Victoria](#)
- [Department of Sustainability and Environment, Victoria](#)

Glossary

GLOSSARY

Chain volume measures

Annually-reweighted chain Laspeyres volume price indexes referenced to the current price values in a chosen reference year (i.e. the year when the quarterly chain volume measures sum to the current price annual values). Chain Laspeyres volume measures are compiled by linking together (compounding) movements in volumes, calculated using the average prices of the previous financial year, and applying the compounded movements to the current price estimates of the reference year.

Generally, chain volume measures are not additive. In other words, component chain volume measures do not sum to a total in the way original current price components do. In order to minimize the impact of this property, the ABS uses the latest base year as the reference year. By adopting this approach, additivity exists for the period following the reference year and non-additivity is relatively small for the years immediately preceding. A change in reference year changes levels but not growth rates, although some revision to recent growth rates can be expected because of the introduction of a more recent base year (and revisions to the current price estimates underlying the chain volume measures).

Deficit and surplus

A deficit occurs when the sum of all debit entries exceeds the sum of all credit entries, and a surplus occurs when the sum of all credit entries exceeds the sum of all debit entries. The term deficit (or surplus) can therefore be used in relation to various balances, e.g. balance of trade.

Duration of unemployment

The elapsed period to the end of the reference week since a person began looking for work, or since a person last worked for two weeks or more, whichever is the shorter. Brief periods of work (of less than two weeks) since the person began looking for work are disregarded.

Employed

Persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers);

- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers);
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
 - away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week;
 - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week;
 - away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement;
 - on strike or locked out;
 - on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job;
- were employers or own account workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Part-time workers

Employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.

Particles as PM₁₀

Particles with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometres or less.

Photochemical oxidants and ozone

'Photochemical oxidants' is the technical term for the type of smog found in Australian cities during the warmer months of the year. This type of smog can be invisible or it can appear as a whitish haze.

Photochemical oxidants are formed when sunlight falls on a mixture of chemicals in the air. Ozone is one of the main photochemical oxidants. Other chemicals such as formaldehyde are also found and, like ozone, have adverse health effects. Environment agencies measure the level of ozone because it indicates the total amount of photochemical oxidants in the air. Cities that have abundant sunshine over periods of time, together with moderate winds and high temperatures, are most likely to experience high levels of photochemical oxidants.

Ozone is a gas that is formed when nitrogen oxides react with a group of air pollutants known as 'reactive organic substances' in the presence of sunlight. The chemicals that react to form ozone come from sources such as: motor vehicle exhaust, oil refining, printing, petrochemicals, lawn mowing, aviation, bushfires and burning off. Motor vehicle exhaust fumes produce as much as 70% of the nitrogen oxides and 50% of the organic chemicals that form ozone. (Source: Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, <<http://www.environment.gov.au>>)

Re-exports

Re-exports are defined as goods, materials or articles originally imported into Australia which are exported in either the same condition in which they were imported, or after undergoing some minor operations (e.g. blending, packaging, bottling, cleaning and sorting) which leave them essentially unchanged. Included in international merchandise export statistics.

Seasonal adjustment

A means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variations from economic time series so that the effects of other influences are obvious. Seasonal variations are the systematic (though not necessarily regular) intra-year movements of economic time series. These are often the result of non-economic phenomena, such as climatic changes and regular religious festivals (e.g. Christmas and Easter).

State final demand

Conceptually identical to domestic final demand at the national level (the sum of private and government final consumption expenditure and private and public gross fixed capital formation).

National estimates are based on the concepts and conventions embodied in the System of National Accounts, 1993, but for regional (including state) estimates there is no separate international standard. Although national concepts are generally applicable to state accounts, there remain several conceptual and measurement issues that either do not apply or are insignificant nationally. Most of the problems arise in the measurement of gross state product for the transport and storage, communication services, and finance and insurance industries, where production often takes place across state borders. In these cases, a number of conceptual views can be applied to the allocation of value added by state. For more information, see chapter 28 of Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 5216.0).

Trend estimates

Smoothing seasonally adjusted series produces a measure of trend by removing the impact of the irregular component of the series. The trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson weighted moving average to the respective seasonally adjusted series. Readers are reminded that trend estimates are subject to revision as subsequent months' data become available.

Unemployed

Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:

- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and:
 - were available for work in the reference week;
 - were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week, and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

Abbreviations

ABBREVIATIONS

'000	thousand
'000 t	thousand tonnes
\$'000	thousand dollars
\$m	million dollars
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics

ANZSCO	Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations
ANZSIC06	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 2006 Edition
ANZSIC93	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993 Edition
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
Aust.	Australia
B	Borough
BoV	Balance of Victoria
BPM6	Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, Sixth Edition0
cat. no.	Catalogue number
C	City
CPI	consumer price index
DEEWR	Australian Government Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations
DPS	Department of Parliamentary Services
excl.	excluding
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
ERP	estimated resident population
FT	full-time
GL	gigalitres
ICD-10	International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision
ISDR	indirect standardised death rate
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LGA	local government area
m	million
MMA	Melbourne Metropolitan Area
MSR	major statistical region
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
no.	number
NEPM	National Environment Protection Measure
NSW	New South Wales
Pt	Part
qtr	quarter
Qld	Queensland
RC	Rural City
S	Shire
SD	statistical division
SDR	standardised death rate
SEPP	State Environment Protection Policy
SESCA08	Standard Economic Sector Classifications of Australia 2008
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
SLA	statistical local area
SNA08	System of National Accounts 2008 version
SNA93	System of National Accounts 1993
SR	statistical region
UHT	ultra heat treated
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia
WHO	World Health Organization

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